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THE TABLET.——No. CXX.

"It is not improbable that if all parts of the world were equally enlightened by science, all nations would embrace articles of faith, nearly similar to each other."

(Continuation of the arguments in support of the position, that the universal diffusion of literature will precede and prepare the way for the universal prevalence of religion.)

THO mankind, in their native state of ignorance, have always some impressions of duty, yet so incapable are they of reasoning, or thinking beyond the reach of their senses, that the founders of religious systems have ever represented the Supreme Being through the medium of images, as the only method by which they could gain credit with the short-sighted multitude. If Mahomet be considered as an exception, and his religion as an improvement upon rank idolatry, this will assist the argument; since it is well known the Arabians had made great improvements in several branches of literature, and of course were fitted to embrace a religion more rational than Paganism.—With respect to Africa it is to be observed, that christianity was never received in that quarter of the earth, except by the nations bordering upon the Mediterranean, which by their intercourse with the Greeks and Romans, had made some progress towards civilization.

The Greeks and Romans, it is true, previous to the publication of christianity, were like the rest of the world, wrapt up in the absurdities of Paganism, and doubtless the bulk of them reposed implicit confidence in the mysteries of the *Delphic Oracle*. But in justice to the wiser part of those nations, we must allow, that they entertained as rational ideas of a Deity, and of human obligations, as the modern christians, in proportion to their improvements in literature. And we may venture to assert, that, so far as we are able to judge from their writings, the morality of SOCRATES and PLATO bears the same proportion to that of our best christian divines, as the physical knowledge of HYPOCRATES does to that of BOERHAVE; the mathematical investigations of ARCHIMEDES to those of Sir ISSAC NEWTON; or the politics of SOLON and LYCURGUS to those of PETER THE GREAT, and of MONTESQUIEU. Therefore setting aside all regard to revelation, and supposing morality to be a part of religion, this remark proves, beyond dispute, that the progress of religion, will naturally be proportioned to improvements in literature.

I proceed to consider more particularly the propagation of christianity, which will furnish a decisive argument in our favor, if we can prove what appears to be true, that literature has, in every instance, preceded the reception and establishment of that religion; and that wherever it has been embraced, its general purity has ever been proportioned to the national state of literature.

It is a remark of all ecclesiastical historians, and of all the advocates of christianity, as a most incontestible proof of its divine origin, that it was published at a time, and in a part of the world, where mankind had made the greatest proficiency in human knowledge—where they were most capable of comprehending the sublimity of its doctrines and precepts; and of detecting the fraud and exposing its absurdities. I would extend this remark still further, and observe that this improvement of the human mind was a circumstance most favorable to the propagation of religion—and that to this natural cause only can we ascribe its rapid and extensive diffusion, in opposition to the malice and power of its enemies. Had the Greeks and Romans been as ignorant as the *Hottentots* of Caffraria, or as servile as the *Gentoos* of Indostan, NERO, TRAJAN and DOMITIAN would have crushed christianity in its infancy, with the same ease, that TAMERLANE could suppress it in Asia. *(To be continued.)*

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. VIII.

CONCLUDED.

This mournful truth is every where confess'd,
Slow rises Worth by Poverty depress'd.

AS no appetite in human nature is more universal than that for honor, and real merit is confined to a very few, the numbers who thirst for respect, are out of all proportion to those who seek it only by merit. The great majority trouble themselves little about merit, but apply themselves to seek for honor by means which they see will more easily and certainly obtain it; by displaying their taste and address, their wealth and magnificence; their ancient parchments, pictures, and statues, and the virtues of their ancestors; and if these fail, as they seldom have done, they have recourse to artifices, dissimulation, hypocrisy, flattery, imposture, empiricism, quackery and bribery. What chance has humble, modest, obscure and poor merit, in such a scramble? Nations, perceiving that the still small voice of merit was drowned in the insolent roar of such impostures: and that they were constantly the dupes of impudence and knavery, in national elections, without a possibility of a remedy, have sought for something more permanent than the popular voice to designate honor. Many nations have attempted to annex it to land, presuming that a good estate would at least furnish the means of a good education; and have resolved that those who should possess certain territories, should have certain legislative, executive and judicial powers, over the people. Other nations have endeavored to connect honor with offices; and the names and ideas at least of certain moral virtues and intellectual qualities have been by law annexed to certain offices, as veneration, grace, excellence, honor, serenity, majesty.—Other nations have attempted to annex honor to families, without any regard to lands or offices. The Romans allowed none, but those who had possessed curule offices, to have statues or portraits. He, who had images or pictures of his ancestors, was called noble. He who had no statue or picture but his own, was called a new man. Those who had none at all, were ignoble. Other nations have united all those institutions: connected lands, offices and families—made them all descend together, and honor, public attention, consideration and congratulation along with them. This has been the policy of Europe: and it is to this institution which she owes her superiority, in war and peace, in legislation and commerce, in agriculture, navigation, arts sciences and manufactures, to Asia and Africa. These families thus distinguished by property, honors and privileges, by defending themselves have been obliged to defend the people against the encroachments of despotism. They have been a civil and political militia, constantly watching the designs of the standing armies, and courts; and by defending their own rights, liberties, properties and privileges, they have been obliged, in some degree, to defend those of the people. But there were several essential defects in this policy: one was that the people took no rational measures to defend themselves, either against these great families or the courts. They had no adequate representation of themselves in the sovereignty. Another was that it never was determined where the sovereignty resided—generally it was claimed by Kings; but not admitted by the nobles. Sometimes every Baron pretended to be sovereign in his own territory; at other times the sovereignty was claimed by an assembly of the nobles, under the name of States or Cortes. Sometimes the United authority of the King and the States was called the sovereignty. The common people had no adequate and independent share in the legislature, and found themselves harrassed to discover who was the sovereign, and whom they ought to obey, as much as they ever had been or could be to determine who had the most merit. A thousand years of Baron's wars, causing universal darkness, ignorance and barbarity, ended at last in simple monarchy, not by express stipulation, but by tacit acquiescence, in almost all Europe; the people prefering a certain sovereignty in a single person, to endless disputes, about merit and sovereignty, which never did and never will produce any thing but aristocratical anarchy; and the nobles contenting themselves with a security of their property and privileges, by a government of fixed laws, registered and interpreted by a judicial power, which they called sovereign tribunals, though the legislation and execution were in a single person. In this system to controul the nobles, the church joined the Kings and common people.

The progress of reason, letters and science, has weakened the church and strengthened the common people; who, if they are honestly and prudently conducted by those who have their confidence, will most infallibly obtain a share in every legislature. But if the common people are advised to aim at collecting the whole sovereignty in single national assemblies, as they are by the Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULT and the Marquis of CORDERCET; or at the abolition of the Regal executive authority; or at a division of the executive power, as they are by a posthumous publication of the Abby de MABLY, they will fail of their desired liberty as certainly as emulation and rivalry are founded in human nature and inseparable from civil affairs. It is not to flatter the passions of the people to be sure, nor is it the way to obtain a present enthusiastic popularity to tell them that in a single assembly, they will act as arbitrarily and tyrannically as any despot, but it is a sacred truth, and as demonstrable as any proposition whatever, that a sovereignty in a single assembly must necessarily, and will certainly be exercised by a majority as tyrannically as any sovereignty was ever exercised by Kings or Nobles. And if a ballance of passions and interest is not scientifically concerted, the present struggle in Europe will be little beneficial to mankind, and produce nothing but another thousand years of feudal fanaticism under new and strange names.

Extract from a speculation signed Candidus in the Farmer's Journal of May 27.

WHY is so much attention paid to trifling memorials? They are not matters of general concern. And why should we support men at Congress to trifle away their time upon them? The answer to questions of this kind is obvious. Justice is uniform. It is the same when administered to an individual, a state, or a nation. If all contribute to the establishment and support of government in order that their persons and properties may be protected: Have not all a demand on government for that protection? The reciprocal rights and duties of the people, and the supreme power of a nation constitute substantial justice. There is a mutual dependence between the supreme power and the people. And since the whole government is composed of individuals, does it appear inconsistent that individuals should be heard in the public councils? Much depends on public opinion in matters relating to government. Some deference therefore should be paid to it. In order to gain the confidence of the people they must be fully convinced that their memorials and petitions will be duly attended to when they are not directly repugnant to the interest and welfare of the community. And better would it be for government, to expend 100 dollars in an attempt to do justice to a man, or body of men, than for them to defraud either of them of 10 dollars by a direct refusal of justice."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

On the proposition to encrease the duty of tonnage on foreign bottoms.

MR. MADISON said that he was friendly to the proposition, as its object was an extension of the American navigation, but had very great doubts whether it would answer the design of gentlemen so far as it was pointed against that nation, whose shipping most interfered with the American shipping; we cannot at present enter into a full competion with the British nation in this business.—He entered into a general consideration of the influence this enhanced duty would have on the navigation of the European nations—and doubted much the policy of laying this duty on the shipping of France. By some recent transactions it appears that our commercial advantages with some of the powers of Europe will be greatly encreased; the trade of France will probably be of three times the benefit to the United States with that of any other commercial country whatever. He gave a detail of the encouragement which France gave to the oyl business, and in this encouragement he intimated that sentiments of friendship were mingled with those of interest and policy—the exportation of tobacco to that kingdom is an object of very great importance; rice is another article, which begins to be received under great advantages there; flour and grain will always in 4 or 5 years find a great demand in that country; this is at present the case, and from the state of the harvests from time to time the same will frequently happen; the preference they give to ships and vessels built in the United States should be taken into consideration—this is a very important branch of business—salt provision will become another article of export—the advantages of which will be felt by the most interior and remote parts of this country. The French West-India Islands admit our vessels; it is true the access is contracted, but experience will continue to point out their true policy; still the mode of carrying on commerce with those islands is very advantageous to us, as it is carried on in our own bottoms.—He much doubted the eligibility of the measure as it might conduce to influence the nations of Europe to make a common cause of the restrictions laid indiscriminately on the maritime powers of Europe.

The great object of this speech was a discrimination between British and other foreign shipping of nations not in alliance, and that of those which are—and pursuing the idea further he observed, that a consuming country has the advantage over a manufacturing country; we can do better without Great-Britain than they can do without us; articles of luxury may be retrenched with advantage.

He attended to the objection from the Southern States who are so deeply connected with the British; said it was to be lamented that measures calculated to promote the general good should militate with any particular interest—a maritime force in case of war is the only hope of the Southern States—not that he was in favor of a navy—but the eligibility of an increase of those resources which might be converted into such a marine force as would be absolutely necessary on such an emergency, must be obvious to every one.—In case of war the Southern States would be the first object of attack.

The Southern States may build ships and in this business enjoy some advantages over all the rest. There are cases in which it is better to do nothing than not to do a great deal—he intimated

that it might be good policy to interdict the veſſels of all nations, from carrying our produce.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved that the queſtion was fully agitated the laſt ſeſſion—he was one of thoſe who were in favor of the diſcrimination at that time—but he now greatly doubted the propriety of the meaſure. France does not furniſh ſhips in ſuch numbers as to make it any great object with them to be exempted—thoſe meaſures which are calculated to diminiſh the navigation of her rivals, ſhe would conſider as an indemnification for the enhancement of the duty on her own—With the additional heavy tonnage now propoſed, Great-Britain has ſo great a ſurplus of ſhipping, that ſhe cannot employ them ſo advantageouſly in any other way, as in the trade of America. America is the beſt foreign market that Great-Britain has: This every man may be convinced of who looks at what covers him. He inſtanced a number of articles (eſpecially lumber) which Great-Britain is abſolutely dependent on America for—and ſhe has no market for upwards of four millions gallons of rum but the United States: The ſale of this rum is a ſource of greater profit than all her other Weſt-India trade. We enjoy great and encreaſing commercial advantages, from the adoption of the conſtitution. I ſhould be extremely ſorry to riſk theſe advantages by adopting the motion, and if this is to be a condition of enhancing the tonnage. I ſhall as at preſent informed, vote againſt it.

Mr. Ames in oppoſition to the motion, obſerved, that from the introductory obſervations of the gentleman, he anticipated ſomething which would conduce much to the advantage of our allies—but it had terminated in a propoſition to teſtify our gratitude to that nation, which in any event cannot be much benefited by the diſcrimination propoſed, if it ſhould be adopted. Adverting to what had been ſaid upon treaties. He doubted whether any treaties were of any advantage to us, and therefore he was not ſolicitous to have them increaſed. Our ſhips are at preſent (notwithſtanding the treaty) admitted with almoſt as much facility into the Britiſh as into the French Iſlands. The great deſign in the increaſe of the tonnage, is to increaſe our own navigation—but the gentleman's plan is to teſtify our gratitude to our allies, by waging a commercial war with nations not in treaty. The queſtion the laſt ſeſſion was thoroughly diſcuſſed, and he hoped that it would not be renewed the preſent—eſpecially when it is conſidered that the other houſe were ſo ſtrongly againſt it. If we make a diſtinction here; we ought to carry it through, and leſſen the duties in other inſtances.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 5, 1790.

CINCINNATI.

At a Triennial General Meeting *of the CINCINNATI, held in the city of* Philadelphia, *in the Month of* May *laſt, the following Officers were unanimouſly elected:*

PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
His Excellency George Washington, Eſq. late Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
Major-General Thomas Mifflin.

SECRETARY-GENERAL,
Major-General Henry Knox.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY-GENERAL,
Major William McPherson.

THE following ADDRESS was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, *on Tueſday laſt, by a Committee, conſiſting of Gen.* Knox, *Gen.* Matthews, *Col.* Gunn, *Col.* Hawkins, *Col.* W. S. Smith, *Gen.* Clarkson, *and Col.* Humphreys, *appointed for that purpoſe, at the general meeting of the State Societies of the Cincinnati.*

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

SIR,

WE, the Delegates of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, aſſembled at our triennial General Meeting, congratulate you on being unanimouſly elected the Head of our riſing Republic.

As a part of the Community, we felicitate our Countrymen on this happy event, and we embrace the firſt opportunity of expreſſing our ſentiments, with no leſs zeal than ſincerity.

When we ſay we love and revere you as a Father, we not only ſpeak the language of our own hearts, but we ſpeak the language of all who have fought, ſuffered, and conquered under your command. Were poverty, and conſciouſneſs of duty our only recompence, ſtill ſhould we glory in the part we have acted. For our motives, as they regarded our country, will afford us ſatisfaction, as well through the viciſſitudes of life, as in the moment of diſſolution. As Members of our Inſtitution, on a former occaſion, we appealed to Heaven, and our own Hearts for the purity of our intentions:—Our fellow-citizens will witneſs, that the conduct of the Officers and Soldiers of the late American Armies, has not been leſs patriotic in Peace, than it was glorious in War.

A good Conſtitution was the object for which we riſked our lives, and experienced unparralleled difficulties. We are happy in the conviction that our views are anſwered in the preſent Government of the United States:—While we applaud the wiſdom of our Countrymen in placing you at the head of it, we pledge ourſelves to ſupport its adminiſtration with the remnants of lives long ſince devoted to the public ſervice.

We need not enumerate your titles to the gratitude of your country; or echo, in the ſuffrages of our particular Conſtituents, the public ſentiment. But we may ſay, that we ſee with exultation our Countrymen beginning to reap the fruits of Independence under the auſpices of the Perſon, who was more inſtrumental than any other in its eſtabliſhment. May you as a reward for your ſervices enjoy length of days, and every temporal bleſſing, and may ſuch bleſſings be a prelude to everlaſting felicity.

Signed in behalf of the General Meeting,
T. MIFFLIN,
Vice-President-General.

Philadelphia, May 4th. 1790.

Attest.
H. KNOX, *Secretary-General.*

To the DELEGATES of the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI, lately aſſembled at their *Triennial Meeting,*

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH it is eaſier for you to conceive, than for me to explain the pleaſing ſenſations which have been excited in my breaſt, by your congratulations on my appointment to the head of this riſing Republic: Yet I muſt take the liberty to thank you ſincerely for the polite manner in which you felicitate our Countrymen, and teſtify your regard to me on this occaſion.

In addition to that reward for your ſufferings and ſervices which ariſes from the conſciouſneſs of having done your duty, you have erected Monuments more expreſſive of your merits than even the univerſal applauſe of your Country, in the eſtabliſhment of its Independence and Sovereignty. Nor ſhould any poſſible circumſtances of poverty or adverſity compel you to give up that ſweet ſatisfaction for the part you have acted, which ought to attend you as well though the viciſſitudes of life as in the moment of diſſolution.

The candour of your fellow-citizens acknowledges the patriotiſm of your conduct in peace, as their gratitude has declared their obligations for your fortitude and perſeverance in war—A knowledge that they now do juſtice to the purity of your intentions ought to be your higheſt conſolation, as the fact is demonſtrative of your greateſt glory.

The object for which your gallantry encountered every danger, and your virtue ſuſtained unparalleled difficulties, has happily been attained. A government, promiſing protection and proſperity to the People of the United States, is eſtabliſhed; and its operations hitherto have been ſuch as to juſtify the moſt ſanguine expectations of further ſucceſs—It was naturally to be expected, that lives which had long ſince been devoted on the Altar of freedom, could never be offered at the Shrines of Anarchy or Deſpotiſm—And the offer which you make of the reſidue of thoſe lives to ſupport the Adminiſtration of this Government is not leſs a proof of its excellence, than an encouragement for thoſe concerned in its execution to uſe their beſt endeavours to make it a ſource of extenſive and permanent bleſſings to their Country.

Whatever titles my military ſervices may have given me to the regard of my Country, they are principally corroborated by the firm ſupport of my brave and faithful aſſociates in the field: And, if any conſideration is to be attributed to the ſucceſsful exerciſe of my civil duties, it proceeds, in a great meaſure, from the wiſdom of the Laws, and the facility which the diſpoſition of my fellow-citizens has given to their adminiſtration.

To the moſt affectionate wiſhes for your temporal happineſs, I add a fervent prayer for your eternal felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI,

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING made choice of all our officers for the three enſuing years, as will appear by the incloſed certified liſts; and having completed all the buſineſs before us, we could not, however, ſeparate without addreſſing you, on the ſituation and proſpect of the affairs of the United States.

With hearts filled with love to our native climes, and gratitude to the author of every good gift, who has caſt our lot in ſuch pleaſant places; we rejoice that our countrymen are rapidly recovering from the calamities occaſioned by the late war, and that they are at laſt favored with a government which will probably ſecure to them the enjoyment of all the benefits they had a right to expect from the revolution. Already we perceive that agriculture, commerce, manufactures, private happineſs and public proſperity, encreaſe in a wonderful manner, under the auſpicious influence of this government. And from a view of all the circumſtances, we are juſtified in a belief, that our proſpect of felicity is as fair as that of any nation under heaven.

While we recall to mind that you were the Chiefs of that glorious band of heroes, who merited and obtained the diſtinguiſhed appellation of the PATRIOT ARMY, we feel all the endearments of our former connection recur with redoubled force. The world conſidered that character as the beſt guarantee for your future conduct. Nor has your conduct at any time deceived the moſt ſanguine expectations of the friends of freedom.

The general tenor of your behavior, ſince the war, and particularly during the period in which the preſent government was formed and eſtabliſhed, has been ſo perfectly unexceptionable, and ſo entirely conſonant to your profeſſions, as to entitle you to the univerſal approbation of your fellow-citizens.

It gives us inexpreſſible pleaſure to find, that the unreaſonable and illiberal clamour, which at one moment had been excited againſt our inſtitution, has totally ſubſided.

The accounts which we annually ſee from all parts of the continent of the manner in which you celebrate the declaration of Independence, on the fourth day of July, the day fixed for your State meetings, afford us alſo great ſatisfaction. The reaſons for the recognition of that feſtival are ſo obvious and important, that we hope you will ever continue to conſider that day, as a day of Thankſgiving.

We preſume not to give you any advice, for the regulation of the internal concerns of your ſocieties. But we are perſuaded that you will do good to all men, whenſoever and whereſoever opportunities will permit; and particularly that you will, to the utmoſt of your ability, alleviate the penury and diſtreſſes of thoſe who have borne with you the burden of the war. As many inſtances have already occurred of widows, orphans and unfortunate members of your ſocieties, who claim and receive ſupport from your beneficence, it behoves you to place your funds upon the beſt poſſible footing, to accompliſh the truly benevolent and fraternal purpoſes for which they were intended. Since it is but too juſtly to be apprehended, that the number of perſons who will be entitled to your aſſiſtance will rather encreaſe than diminiſh.

We moſt ardently deſire, that the character of the Cincinnati may continue to be reſpected, in conſequence of their completing the glory of ſoldiers, by acting well the part of citizens. With this object in view, we doubt not that you will aſſiduouſly cultivate all the virtues of peaceable and patriotic citizens, eſpecially induſtry, frugality, honeſty, and a fixed determination to ſupport the government of your country.

It is neceſſary for the ulterior arrangements of our ſociety at large, that you ſhould tranſmit to our Secretary General, accurate returns of the perſons compoſing your State Societies, as ſoon as they can be conveniently completed.

We forward to you by this conveyance, the copy of an addreſs, which we preſented to the Preſident of the United States, together with his anſwer. It now only remains for us to commend you to the holy keeping of Almighty God; and to wiſh you every bleſſing which your own hearts can deſire.

DONE in our General Meeting, at the City of Philadelphia, this Fourth day of May, 1790.

T. MIFFLIN,
Vice-President-General.

Attest.
H. KNOX, *Secretary-General.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of New York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled,* That from and after the paſſing of this act, the author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already printed within theſe United States, being a citizen or citizens thereof, or reſident within the ſame, his or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, who hath or have not transferred to any other perſon the copy-right of ſuch map, chart, book or books, ſhare or ſhares thereof; and any other perſon or perſons, being a citizen or citizens of theſe United States, or reſidents therein, his or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, who hath or have purchaſed or legally acquired the copy-right of any ſuch map, chart, book or books, in order to print, reprint, publiſh or vend the ſame, ſhall have the ſole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publiſhing and vending ſuch map, chart, book or books, for the term of fourteen years from the recording the title thereof in the Clerk's Office as is herein after directed: And that the author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already made and compoſed, and not printed or publiſhed, or that ſhall hereafter be made and compoſed, being a citizen or citizens of theſe United States, or reſident therein, and his or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhall have the ſole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publiſhing and vending ſuch map, chart, book or books, for the like term of fourteen years from the time of recording the title thereof in the Clerk's office as aforeſaid: And if, at the expiration of the ſaid term, the author or authors, or any of them, be living, and a citizen or citizens of theſe United States, or reſident therein, the ſame excluſive right ſhall be continued to him or them, his or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, for the further term of fourteen years: *Provided*, he or they ſhall cauſe the title thereof to be a ſecond time recorded and publiſhed in the ſame manner as is herein after directed, and that within ſix months before the expiration of the firſt term of fourteen years aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That if any other perſon or perſons, from and after the recording the title of any map, chart, book or books, and publiſhing the ſame as aforeſaid, and within the times limited and granted by this act, ſhall print, reprint, publiſh or import, or cauſe to be printed, reprinted, publiſhed or imported, from any foreign kingdom or ſtate, any copy or copies of ſuch map, chart, book or books, without the conſent of the author or proprietor thereof, firſt had and obtained in writing, ſigned in the preſence of two or more credible witneſſes; or knowing the ſame to be ſo printed, reprinted, or imported, ſhall publiſh, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, or cauſe to be publiſhed, ſold, or expoſed to ſale, any copy of ſuch map, chart, book or books, without ſuch conſent firſt had and obtained in writing as aforeſaid, then ſuch offender or offenders ſhall forfeit all and every copy and copies of ſuch map, chart, book or books, and all and every ſheet and ſheets, being part of the ſame, or either of them, to the author or proprietor of ſuch map, chart, book or books, who ſhall forthwith deſtroy the ſame: And every ſuch offender and offenders, ſhall alſo forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty cents for every ſheet which ſhall be found in his or their poſſeſſion, either printed or printing, publiſhed, imported, or expoſed to ſale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to the author or proprietor of ſuch map, chart, book, or books, who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other moiety thereof to and for the uſe of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in the United States, wherein the ſame is cognizable. *Provided always*, That ſuch action be commenced within one year after the cauſe of action ſhall ariſe and not afterwards.

And be it further enacted, That no perſon ſhall be entitled to the benefit of this act, in caſes where any map, chart, book or books, hath or have been already printed and publiſhed, unleſs he ſhall firſt depoſit, and in all other caſes, unleſs he ſhall before publication depoſit a printed copy of the title of ſuch map, chart, book or books, in the clerk's office of the diſtrict court where the author or proprietor ſhall reſide: And the clerk of ſuch court is hereby directed and required to record the ſame forthwith, in a book to be kept by him for that purpoſe, in the words following, (giving a copy thereof to the ſaid author or proprietor, under the ſeal of the court, if he ſhall require the ſame) "District of to wit: *Be it remembered*, That on the day of in the year of the independence of the United States of America, A. B. of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, chart, book or books, (as the caſe may be) the right whereof he claims as author or proprietor, (as the caſe may be) in the words following, to wit: [here infert the title] in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned." C. D. Clerk of the diſtrict of ." For which the ſaid clerk ſhall be entitled to receive ſixty cents from the ſaid author or proprietor, and ſixty cents for every copy under ſeal actually given to ſuch author or proprietor as aforeſaid. And ſuch author or proprietor ſhall, within two months from the date thereof, cauſe a copy of the ſaid record to be publiſhed in one or more of the newſpapers printed in the United States, for the ſpace of four weeks.

And be it further enacted, That the author or proprietor of any ſuch map, chart, book or books, ſhall, within ſix months after the publiſhing thereof, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to the Secretary of State a copy of the ſame, to be preſerved in his office.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to prohibit the importation or vending, reprinting or publiſhing within the United States, of any map, chart, book or books, written, printed or publiſhed by any perſon not a citizen of the United States, in foreign parts or places without the juriſdiction of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That any perſon or perſons who ſhall print or publiſh any manuſcript, without the conſent and approbation of the author or proprietor thereof, firſt had and obtained as aforeſaid, (if ſuch author or proprietor be a citizen of or reſident in theſe United States) ſhall be liable to ſuffer and pay to the ſaid author or proprietor all damages occaſioned by ſuch injury, to be recovered by a ſpecial action on the caſe founded upon this act, in any court having cognizance thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any matter, act or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, May thirty-firſt, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(True Copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

THE Houſe agreed to fill up the blanks in the *Funding Bill.*

The firſt blank reſpecting the loan that is to be negociated for the payment of the foreign debt, is limited to a ſum not exceeding 12,000,000 dollars, with a reſervation that the United States, pay the ſame within 15 years, if they ſhall think proper ſo to do.

The loan for the domeſtic debt to be opened on the firſt day of September next, and to continue open till the firſt day of Auguſt 1791.

Non ſubſcribing creditors are to produce the evidences of their debt to the commiſſioners, previous to June 1, 1791, in order that the ſame may be cancelled, and new certificates iſſued to them.

The ſalaries of the commiſſioners, was then fixed as follows:

	Dollars.
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of New-Hampſhire,	800
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts,	1500
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Connecticut,	1000
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of New-York,	1500

The commiſſioner for the ſtate of New-Jerſey,	800
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Pennſylvania,	1500
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Delaware,	600
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Maryland,	1000
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Virginia,	1500
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of North-Carolina,	1000
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of South-Carolina,	1000
The commiſſioner for the ſtate of Georgia	700

The bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe went into committee and made further progreſs in the bill on ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

On motion of Mr. *Gerry*, the Houſe came to an unanimous vote, "that the members of this Houſe, from a ſincere deſire of ſhewing every mark of reſpect due to the memory of *Theodorick Bland*, deceaſed, late a member thereof, will go in mourning for him one month by the uſual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm."

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee, appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Carroll brought in the report of the committee on the petition of J. F. Amelung, reſpecting a glaſs manufactory in Maryland, propoſing a reſolution to the conſideration of the houſe, for the purpoſe of giving power to the Secretary of the Treaſury to make a loan of 8000 dollars, upon the ſecurity of the ſaid Amelung.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

The bill for giving effect to the Laws of the United States in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was read the ſecond time and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Gilman informed the Houſe that the Committee of enrolment had examined the bill for granting relief to Thomas Jenkins and Co. the Speaker ſigned the ſame.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining in certain caſes, was read the firſt time.

On motion of Mr. Carrol the report of the ſelect Committee on the petition of J. F. Amelung was taken into conſideration and after ſome debate, was rejected—the report was advocated by Meſſrs. *Carrol, Seney, Stone, Boudinot, Vining, Ames and Gerry*, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. *Smith (S. C.) Sherman, Sedgwick, Jackſon* and *Livermore*.

In Committee of the whole—on the bill providing for the ſettlement of the Accounts between the United States and individual States—further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion of this bill—ſundry amendments agreed to, and ſeveral clauſes expunged—the Committee roſe and reported progreſs.——Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

The engroſſed bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States as therein mentioned, in reſpect to the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts of the United States, in the State of Rhode-Iſland---read the firſt time.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that he had given his aſſent to an act for giving effect to an act entitled "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

An act ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, their aſſiſtants and clerks.

An act for finally adjuſting and ſatisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

The committee nearly finiſhed the diſcuſſion when they roſe and the chairman reported progreſs.

Mr. Madiſon moved that the committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged from any further proceeding on this bill, this motion being adopted, the bill will be taken up in the houſe.

Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, May 29.

The following MESSAGE is in a tone of language, which our auguſt Ally, LEWIS 16, has not made uſe of for ſome time paſt:—It augurs a return of his authority:

PARIS, MARCH 26.

Yeſterday the King, ſent the following Meſſage to the Preſident of the Aſſembly:

"I am ſurpriſed, Sir, that the Aſſembly has not taken into deliberation the propoſals which have been made from me by the firſt Miniſters of the Finances, for eſtabliſhing a Commiſſion of Treaſury, the Members of which I mean to take from among the Members of the Aſſembly. I think this diſcuſſion as uſeful as urgent; and I demand that this object may be preſented to the deliberation of the Aſſembly."

The following paper has been ſtuck up in many parts of the town.—"Citizens, we are trifled with; our miſery increaſes every day, and nothing is decided. They give us a number of good words, but they leave us to ſtarve. It is time to ſee the end of our misfortunes. If, in eight days we ſee no change in affairs, the National Aſſembly may have reaſon to FEAR the conſequences which may follow."

HARTFORD, May 31.

The following gentlemen are choſen by the Freemen, to ſtand in Nomination for election in October next, as Repreſentatives in Congreſs, viz.

Roger Sherman, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Benjamin Huntington, Jeremiah Wadſworth, James Hillhouſe, Pierpont Edwards, Stephen Mix Mitchell, Tapping Reeve, John Cheſter, James Davenport, and Amaſa Learned, Eſquires.

The Governor and Council have concurred with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in repealing the exciſe laws; but with the alteration, that the exciſe ſhall be collected up to the firſt day of July next.

ALBANY, May 27.

James Townſend, John Lawrance, Egbert Benſon, Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, and James Gordon, Eſqrs. having the greateſt number of votes in their ſeveral diſtricts, are duly elected Repreſentatives to Congreſs, for this State.

The rays of freedom have extended their influences to the cold region of Nova Scotia; in the Boſton Independent Chronicle of laſt week there is a long ſpeech of one of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in favor of the excluſive right of the Houſe to originate all money bills.

NEW-YORK, *SATURDAY*, JUNE 5.

Wedneſday afternoon were interred in Trinity Church yard, the remains of the Hon. THEODORICK BLAND, Eſq.—The Honorable the Congreſs of the United States and the ſociety of the CINCINNATI, together with a great number of reſpectable citizens attended the funeral.

The Honorable *Richard H. Lee, John Walker, Iſaac Coles, Samuel Griffin, Richard B. Lee, James Madiſon, Joſiah Parker*, and *Thomas T. Tucker* Eſquires, ſupported the pall.

After the corps was carried into the church, his Reverence the Biſhop, read prayers; after which the Reverend Dr. Lynn delivered a moſt excellent ſermon, peculiarly adapted to the occaſion.

A ſhort account of the Hon. Theodorick Bland Eſq. *deceaſed, one of the Virginia Delegation.*

Mr. BLAND was a native of Virginia, and deſcended from an ancient and reſpectable family in that ſtate. He was bred to phyſic, but upon the commencement of the American war, having been educated in very liberal principles, he quitted the practice, and took an active part in the cauſe of his country. He ſoon roſe from a volunteer to the rank of Colonel, and had the command given him of a regiment of dragoons. While in the army, he frequently ſignalized himſelf by brilliant actions. In 1779 he was appointed to the command of the *Convention troops* at Albemarle barracks in Virginia, and continued in that ſituation till ſome time in 1780, when he was elected to a ſeat in Congreſs. He then reſigned his commiſſion of Colonel, and continued in Congreſs three years, the time allowed by the confederation; after the expiration of this term, he again returned to Virginia and was choſen a member of their State Legiſlature. On the great queſtion of the Conſtitution, Mr. Bland was oppoſed thereto, as ſuppoſing it repugnant to the intereſts of his country, and was in the minority that voted againſt the ratification. When the Conſtitution was at length adopted, Mr. Bland, acting in conformity to the character of a good citizen, ſubmitted to the voice of the majority, and became a candidate to repreſent the diſtrict in which he lived, in the Congreſs of the United States. He was elected without oppoſition, and has had the honor of repreſenting them in the firſt Congreſs under the new Conſtitution. Mr. Bland's character in the preſent Congreſs has been ſuch as to merit the warmeſt eſteem of his countrymen in general. In his character, he was honeſt, open, and candid, and bore an univerſal good character in his intercourſe with mankind.

On the DEATH of Col. THEODORICK BLAND.

THO borne *alike* on Time's unreſting bier,
All claim from *ſome* the tributary tear;
Yet grief *ſuperior* ſhould bedew the grave,
Where reſts the *wife*, the *patriot*, and the *brave!*

Oh! ſkill'd alike in *Councils* to preſide,
Or in the *Field* the martial band to guide,
Long ſhall Virginia mourn the fatal blow,
That laid her *Warrior* and her *Statesman* low!
Long call to mind, while gratitude inſpires,
The Man, who warm'd by Freedom's ſacred fires,
The tranquil joys forſook of ſocial life,
To wield the ſword in ſcenes of ſanguine ſtrife!
His country's good, his firſt, and only aim,
Undaunted, firm, in *every* view the ſame!

Nor ſhall his mourning friends forget to tell,
Or on his gentler virtues fail to dwell.
Wit, Grace, Politeneſs, Dignity and Eaſe,
And all that in th' accompliſh'd Man can pleaſe,
Inſur'd applauſe, and in the milder ſphere
Of ſweet domeſtic bliſs ſtill made him dear!
The faithful Huſband—(now, alas! no more!)
His weeping widow deeply ſhall deplore!
Th' indulgent Maſter———many a work-worn ſlave
With grateful tears his memory ſhall lave!
But ah! how vain each human power to charm
Mute now his *Tongue*—unnerv'd, alas! his *Arm!*
Huſh'd are his lays, that once ſo ſweetly flow'd,
On him the Muſe her choiceſt gifts beſtow'd,
His ſmalleſt praiſe, ſo high his fame was held
His *life* alone, his tuneful ſtrains excell'd!

The following lines were written by a LADY of this city, on the Preſident's Recovery laſt year; they being applicable to his late recovery, are now preſented to the public.

On the PRESIDENT's RECOVERY.

BEHOLD conven'd in mournful ſtate,
The *virtues*, long with bliſs elate;
Each brow a gloom unuſual wears,
Each heart oppreſs'd with grief appears;
"*The general friend*, to pain a prey,
No longer charms each fear away,"
Said *Liberty*, and hung her head,
While ſorrow ſoon the tidings ſpread!
Benevolence ſcarce check'd her tears,
Such as deſponding worth reveres.
Connubial Love, with anguiſh preſs'd,
And *Patriotiſm* ſmote his breaſt!
While gentle *Pity* heav'd a ſigh,
And fearful rais'd th' imploring eye!
Patience ſtrove t' appear ſerene,
But anxious was her placid mien!
In gloomy mood, ſtern *Juſtice* ſate,
And *Fortitude* in danger great;
And *Temperance* in manners mild,
With *Charity* wept like a child!
When lo! ſweet *Hope* with joy illum'd,
While round celeſtial radiance bloom'd!
"From *all* let grateful incenſe riſe,
I come commiſſion'd from the ſkies,
To your united pray'rs *he's* given,
Reſtored to health by ſmiling Heaven!
Who yet admits of this delay,
From bliſs ſupreme, in realms of day;
Since his lov'd *Country's* dear ſucceſs,
He's ſtill preferr'd to *happineſs!*"

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

THE Preſident of the United States was pleaſed, on Wedneſday laſt, to make the following Nomination of Officers, to whoſe appointment the Senate did adviſe and conſent.

INFANTRY.

OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

Rank.		*Names.*	*States.*
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.		JOSIAH HARMAR,	*Brigadier General by Brevet, 31ſt of July,* 1787, Pennſyl.
Majors,		John Palſgrave Wyllys,	Connecticut.
		John F. Hamtramck,	New-York.
Captains,	1	David Zeigler,	Pennſylvania.
	2	Jonathan Hart,	Connecticut.
	3	David Strong,	Ditto.
	4	William McCurdy,	Pennſylvania.
	5	John Mercer,	New-Jerſey.
	6	John Smith,	New-York.
	7	Joſeph Aſhton,	Pennſylvania.
	8	Erkuries Beatty,	Ditto.
Lieutenants,	1	Thomas Doyle,	Pennſylvania.
	2	John Armſtrong,	Ditto.
	3	Ebenezer Frothingham,	Connecticut.
	4	John Pratt,	Ditto.
	5	William Kerſey,	New-Jerſey.
	6	William Peters,	New-York.
	7	Jacob Kingſbury,	Connecticut.
	8	Ebenezer Denny,	Pennſylvania.
Enſigns.	1	Cornelius R. Sedam,	New-Jerſey.
	2	Nathan Mc. Dowell,	Pennſylvania.
	3	John Jeffers,	Connecticut.
	4	Almer Pryor,	New York.
	5	Aſa Hartſhorne,	Connecticut.
	6	Robert Thomſon,	Pennſylvania.
	7	Jacob Melcher.	ditto.
	8	John Morgan,	New-Jerſey, *vice*, Francis Luſe, reſign'd 1 May 1790.
Surgeon Mates,		Richard Alliſon,	Pennſylvania.
		John Elliot,	New-York,
		John M. Scott,	New-Jerſey.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Major,		Alexander Parker,	Virginia.	
Captains,	1	Alexander Trueman,	Maryland,	
	2	Joſeph Monfort,	North-Carolina,	
	3	Michael Rudolph,	Georgia,	
	4	Ballard Smith,	Virginia,	*Officers who ſerved in the late war*
Lieutenants,	1	Thomas Martin,	Georgia,	
	2	Thomas Paſteur,	North-Carolina,	
	3	Mark McPherſon,	Maryland,	
	4	John Steel,	Virginia.	
Enſigns,	1	Richard Archer,	Ditto.	
	2	Thomas Secupes,	Ditto.	
	3	Ezekiel Polke,	North-Carolina.	
	4	James Clay,	Georgia.	

ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

Major Commandant,		John Doughty,	New-Jerſey.
Captains,	1	William Ferguſon,	Pennſylvania,
	2	James Bradford,	New-York,
	3	Henry Burbeck,	Maſſachuſetts,
	4	Joſeph Savage,	ditto.
Lieutenants,	1	Mahlon Ford,	New-Jerſey,
	2	Derick Schuyler,	New-York,
	3	John Pierce,	Maſſachuſetts,
	4	Moſes Porter,	ditto.
	5	William Moore,	ditto.
	6	Mathew Erneſt,	New-York,
	7	Ebenezer Smith Fowl,	Maſſachuſetts,
	8	Edward Spear,	Pennſylvania.
Surgeon's Mate,		Nathan Hayward,	Maſſachuſetts.

We hear, that on Wedneſday laſt a Bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of the federal government, was read a ſecond time in the Senate of the United States—and referred to a ſpecial committee of five members: The reſolution paſſed by the Houſe for holding the next ſeſſion of Congreſs at Philadelphia, it was moved, ſhould be referred to the ſame committee. On taking the queſtion, the Senate was equally divided, twelve voting in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative, when the Preſident of the Senate voted in favor of the motion.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, May 30.

"Unleſs we can effect a repeal of the exciſe laws, or if Congreſs does not interfere in our favor, we ſhall experience as dull a ſummer as ever we did during the conteſt with Britain.

"If the exciſe was equal throughout the union, we ſhould acquieſce in it moſt cheerfully.

"Yeſterday Capt. Hodges arrived from Canton, by what I can learn our Eaſt-India voyages will turn out bad this year."

The ſhip Queen Charlotte, Capt. Caldwell, arrived here in 45 days from Briſtol, on Thurſday; Engliſh papers by this veſſel contain the following particulars.—That the new Emperor of Germany, LEOPOLD IId. has demanded a categorical anſwer from the court of Berlin, to certain queries reſpecting the war with the Turks, and the revolted provinces, a negative on the part of Pruſſia is expected, in which caſe a war between *Auſtria* and *Pruſſia* is inevitable. LEOPOLD was to be crowned with great pomp and magnificence in May; affairs in France wear a very precarious aſpect, Paris in daily alarms, the abolition of the nobleſſe, clergy, &c. having reduced many to poverty.---The Count MAILLEBOIS had laid a plan to reſtore abſolute monarchy—his ſcheme was diſcovered to the National Aſſembly by his Secretary, in conſequence of which the Count decamped to *Breda*; the King of France has ſent a meſſage to the national aſſembly, couched in terms ſimilar to thoſe in uſe before the late commotions.

PAOLI has ſet out from England on his return to *Corſica*; the troubles in Brabant and Flanders continue---the patriotic army complains of the inefficiency of their new Congreſs---and declare their intention of veſting Gen. VANDER MERSCH with *dictatorial* authority.---The States of Flanders on the other hand, have wrote to thoſe of Brabant to join in citing VANDER MERSCH before them to anſwer certain charges againſt him. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is entirely recovered from her late indiſpoſition---and is doing all in her power, perſonally, to forward opening the next campaign.---ANTWERP is evacuated by the Auſtrians; and 16000 of the Belgic troops have taken poſſeſſion. The Britiſh Parliament was to be diſſolved the middle of May; Gen. MEADOWS is appointed Governor General of Bengal, in the room of Lord CORNWALLIS---Mr. OAKLY for Madraſs, and Mr. SEATON for Bombay.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— NEW-YORK.

Ship Ulyſſes, Ballard, Liverpool, 51 days.
——Queen Charlotte, Colwell, Falmouth, 45 days.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FAIRY TALE.

(AN IMITATION.)

Continuation of CANTO Ist.

A MERRY train then skip'd along,
While thus they tun'd their magic song,
To usher in their King:
"Fly Beetle, Bat, and blind crews fly!
"All dampson venoms of the sky,
"From hence, away take wing.

"Hence all ye creeping clods of earth—
"Nor interrupt our airy mirth:
"Your grosser forms offend,
"OBERON comes in royal state,
"While playful myriads round him wait,
"Their Father, King, and Friend.

"Hence envy, hatred, malice, hence!
"All human passions give offence,
"To Fairy natures pure:
"Fly round our King ye soft perfumes,
"Ye balmy breezes wave his plumes,
"Give joys that aye endure."

So sung the gayly tripping elves,
Then quick on each side rang'd themselves;
Shrill trumpets clanged loud.
When straight in gorgeous show appears,
OBERON with his stately Peers,
All moving thro the crowd.

Majestic was the Monarch's mien,
Bright sparkling shone his azure een,
His hair his shoulders spread.
His armour glow'd with golden pride,
A warrior Falchion grac'd his side,
And nodding plumes his head.

Next came the ladies of the Court,
All full of girlish giggling sport,
Like mortal dames I ween:
I'the midst with ev'ry grace array'd,
While Fairy Cupids round her play'd,
Came great OBERON's QUEEN.

And after follow'd such a throng,
To note them all would swell my song,
Beyond my purpos'd bound;
But we must sing one merry Sprite,
OBERON's trickster, Robin hight,
In ev'ry wags prank found.

The same is he whom Puck we call,
Who oft gives gamesom gossips fall,
As Whilom told erst me—
When Puck like three leg stool will come,
And e'er he's touch'd by beldames bum,
He's gone——"down topples she."

The same is he who for his King,
Swift as the whistling wind took wing,
The magic flow'r to pluck:
The same I wis from EDWIN's back,
Ou TOPAZ stook th' unseemly pack,
Or ROBIN 'clep'd, or PUCK.

A coat he wore of many dyes,
While frolick almost clos'd his eyes,
—Delight of all the band.
His left hand bore a witchen glass,
Where merry tales did constant pass,
His right hand wav'd a wand.

Soon as the King had forward come—
"Foul mortal fears infect the Dome,"
The mighty Monarch cried,
"Quick Robin find the caitiff out,
"We'll punish sore the silly lout,
"That on our State hath pry'd."

Blythe Robin skip'd where CUDDEN laid,
In doleful dumps, and sore afraid,
Expecting nought but bale;
"Arise," quoth Puck, and wav'd his wand,
"Arise, and 'fore my master stand,
"Arise and tell thy tale."

CUDDEN ne thought, but all astound,
Himself upon his feet he found,
Ne knew he how, ne why:
"And how" cried angry OBERON,
"Dar'st thou our sports intrude upon,
"Fear most to tell a lie."

Thought CUDDEN, surely if I say,
That this has been our market day,
My money I shall lose:
"Good Sir," quoth he, "you see my gear,
"The coil without drove Cudden here,
"In truth I could'nt choose——

"A woeful w ght full sorely vex'd,
"By bale and poverty perplext,
"Made poorer by thi night—
"In villains cruel hands I fell,
"Who rob'd me—altho I pell mell,
"Full manfully did fight.

OBERON frown'd, blythe Robin laugh't,
To think of CUDDEN's clumsy craft,
Both, conscious of the lye:
Quoth OBERON, "quick Robin see,
If this or false, or true man be—"
Quoth Robin, "we will try."

Then Robin wav'd his wand around,
Quich CUDDEN's feet from off the ground
Were fix'd on ceiling high—
"He's false, or elfe he wouldn't stick,"
Cry'd Puck. The King enjoy'd the trick,
The laughing train drew nigh.

There downward dangling hung the wight,
To all the court a merry sight,
But Robin plagu'd him more—
His money's hiding place made ope,
When quick the leathern pouch did drop,
With CUDDEN's golden store.

Then Robin turn'd the witchen glass,
And made before his een to pass
The feats they play'd at home:
There neighbor Hodge kiss'd Cudden's dame,
Who chuckled at the romping game,
Right glad at CUDDEN's roam.

"There let him hang," the Monarch cried,
"Because the silly loon hath lied,
"A lazy, lagging drone:
"Men must expect, who leave till night,
"The work that should be done by light,
Sometime the fault to moan."

(To be continued.)

EASTON, May 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his friend on this shore, dated 26th February last.

"Were one disposed to wield the pen of controversy, now is the time. We are inundated with pamphlets from the hierarchy on one side, and from the various sects of dissenters on the other, who, taking advantage of the approaching dissolution of parliament, are attempting to frighten the majority, who are against them, into a repeal of the test acts. I am, as Wilkes says, of the established church; but as I am like him, without any strong prejudices in religious concerns, on this occasion, I shall be perfectly inactive. I own I am inclined to favor the most unlimited toleration, though there are certainly very plausible arguments to be made against it. You have had the glory of giving the first example of it to the world; and I believe hitherto there has been no reason to suppose that even in point of policy you have been wrong. The French, who, to the destruction of their *grand monarch*, seemed to have imbibed all your opinions, have adopted the same plan—and even nuns may now choose between reason and superstition. They may, if they will, kneel in silence and solitude before an image in their cloister; or if they like better, *amori dare ludum*, they may worship in the world a different deity."

SALEM, May 25.

On Thursday last, departed this life, in the 95th year of his age, JOHN NUTTING, Esq. of this town; and his remains were respectfully interr'd on the Sunday following. He was born at Cambridg, Jan. 7th, 1694, O. S.; took his first degree at the university in that place July 1712; came to Salem July 8, 1718; and began his charge of the grammar school on the 23d of same month——This gentleman has long been in the eldest class of our race, and the eldest sons of Harvard; yet, till within a few years, has felt so slightly the infirmities of age, that there has been scarcely any difference between the vigor of his mind and body in this very advanced period of life, and in his earlier years. Venerable from his appearance of extreme age, still he could superintend and take part in the active business of life; and his judgment being still sound, and his mind and imagination impressed with events as they happened and subjects of discourse as they arose, he sought society, enjoyed it himself, and was capable of informing and pleasing others. An ancient wise man observes, "Honorable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age." Through the various stages of life, and in all its connections, he has adorned a christain profession, and supported an uniform character of piety, integrity and virtue.——The death of an affectionate wife, with the loss of almost the whole of his particular friends—deafness, which deprived him of the pleasures of conversation—and growing weaknesses and pains of body, have rendered this world, for some time past, a solitary and joyless abode to him. From the beginning of his last sickness, he supposed it would close his days—he expressed no wish that it should not: his chief solicitude was, that he might be in the favor of God, through the mediation of his Savior, and enter upon the immortal inheritance beyond the grave, promised in the gospel.——His remaining children and grand children, with his acquaintances and friends, will remember him with reverence and esteem.

Ripen'd for heaven by grace divine,
Like autumn fruit he fell.
Reader, think not to live so long,
But seek to live as well.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising *Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800
8346	Prizes,		
16654	Blanks,	25000 Tickets, at 40s. each,	£.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 3, QUEEN-STREET,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4 ‖ HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do. ‖ Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, ‖ Cassas,
Chintzes, ‖ Seersuckers,
Ginghams, ‖ Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling house, in every circumstance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, situated in a very pleasant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey.——The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the best fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made so easy as to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Subscriber at No. 12, Wall-Street.

June 2, 1790. ELIAS BOUDINOT.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

*JUNE 5.——*DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/3. 5/.
Antigua Rum, 4/9. a 5/.
St. Croix, do. 4/6.
Country, do. 3/.
Molasses, 2/2.
Brandy, 7/6.
Geneva, 5/.
Do. in cases, 28/.
Muscovado Sugar, 80/. a 72/.
Loaf, do. 1/4.
Lump, do. 1/2½.
Pepper, 2/7 2/9.
Pimento, 1/4.
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/. a 6/.
Do. French, 18/. 10/.
Rice, 23s. 24/.
Superfine Flour, 64/.
Common do. 58/.
Rye do. 26/. a 28/.
Indian Meal, 18/. 20/.
Rye, 5/. *pr. bush.*
Wheat, 11/. a 10/6.
Corn, (Southern) 4/.
Do. (Northern,) 5/. a 4/9.
Beef, first quality, 48/. 50/.
Pork, first quality, 80/.
Oats, 2/2.
Flax-seed, 5/.
Ship bread per cwt. 21/. 24/.
Country refined bar-iron, 28l. a 30l.
Do. bloomery, 25l. a 26l.
Swedes do. 45l.
Russia do. 30l.
Pig-iron, 8l 10/. a 9l.
German steel, 9d. per lb.
Nails American, by cask. 14d. per. lb. 4d.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.
Do. do. do. 12d.
Do. do. do. 20d. 7½d a 8½d.
Do. do. do, 24d.
Pot ash, per ton, 39l. a 40l.
Pearl ash, 48l a 50l.
Bees-wax per lb. 2/.
Mackarel per barr. 26/. a 30/.
Herrings, 18/. 16/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, 10d.
Dominico, do. 9d.
Honduras, do. 7d.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton, 8l.
Do. chipped. 14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. 10l. 10/.
1 inch do. 5l.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.
1 inch do. 3l. 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do. 1l. 10/
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.
1 inch do. 4l.
Pitch pine scantling, 3l. 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles, 1l. 10/.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6/.
Do. 18. inch do. 18/.
Butt white oak staves, 38/.
Pipe do. do. 9l.
Hogshead do. do. 6l. 10/.
Do. do. heading, 8l.
Irish barrel do. staves, 3l. 5/.
Hogshead red oak do. 5l. 5/.
Do. French do. 5l.
Hogshead hoops, 4l.
Whitecoak square timber per square foot, 10d.
Red wood, per ton, 20l.
Fustick, 10l.
Beaver, per lb. 12/. a 16/.
Otter per skin, 9/. 32/.
Grey fox, 4/7.
Martin, 4/10.
Racoon, 3/6 a 7/6.
Muskrat, 10d. a 14d.
Beaver hats, 64/.
Castor do. 48/.
Chocolate, 14d.
Cocoa, 70/. a 80/.
Cotton, 1/9.
Tar, pr. bar. 11/.
Pitch, 14/.
Turpentine, 18/. a 20/.
Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3½d.
Do. York, 4d. a 3½d.
Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3½d.
Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½d.
Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3½d.
Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60/.
Do. bars, 68/.
Do. Shot, 68/.
Red lead, 68/.
White do. dry, 95/.
White do. in oil, 5l. 12/.
Salt-petre hams, 7½d.
Spermaceti candles, 3/.
Mould do. 11d. a 1/.
Tallow dipt, 9½d.
Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
English cheese, pr. lb. 16d.
Country do. 5d. 6d.
Butter, 10d.
Hyson tea, 9/.
Sequin do. 6/6.
Bohea do. 2/4.
Ginseng, 2/. a 2/6.
Starch Poland, 7d.
Snuff, 2/3.
Allum salt, water measure, pr. bush. 36/.
Liverpool do. 2/.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe, 60l. a 90l.
Port, 46l.
Lisbon, pr. gal. 5/
Teneriff, 4/.
Fyall, 3/3.
Spermaceti do, 6l.
Snake-down hhds. 3/6
Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 6l.
Nail rods, pr. ton, 34/. 3 6d.
Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4/.
Whale do. pr. barrel, 50/. a 56/.

§ CONTINENTAL §
AND
STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money.* May 4.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1788; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this state, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

ADVERTIEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloss Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. *March 31.* 1aw3m.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Ostler, one that is sober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find steady employment, by applying to the Subscriber,

ARCHER GIFFORD.

N. B. None but a sober person, and one well recommended need apply. Newark, May 29, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.